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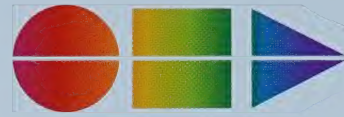
Winspear Business Reference Room  
University of Alberta  
1-18 Business Building  
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2R6



Stratabound  
MINERALS CORP.

**Annual Report 1995**





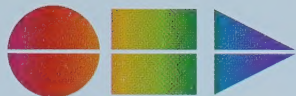
Stratabound  
MINERALS CORP.

## **Annual Report 1995**

### Corporate Profile

*Stratabound Minerals Corp. is a Canadian natural resource company currently exploring for base and precious metals in the provinces of New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario.*

*Stratabound was incorporated in 1986 and has traded on the Alberta Stock Exchange since September 1987. Outstanding share capital at December 31, 1995 comprised 5,024,364 shares.*



## Report to Shareholders

Stratabound has had an exciting and successful year of exploration in New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario. We have been searching for base and precious metals in areas with superior geological potential for world-class ore deposits.

Stratabound's drilling results at Taylor Brook, near the town of Bathurst in northern New Brunswick, attracted considerable industry, investor and media attention. Our 24-hole drill program discovered an extensive plane of massive sulphide mineralization containing significant lead-zinc-silver intervals. We are continuing to explore the extent and mineral potential of this sulphide zone with geophysics and drilling.

In addition, we are following-up many new targets on our Taylor Brook holdings, which have expanded in size from 1,280 to 11,680 acres (292 claims) since June, 1995. This property, located between the Heath Steele and Brunswick No. 12 producing mines, has exceptional exploration potential, as detailed below in the "Report on Operations".

In north-central British Columbia, Stratabound's 1995 reconnaissance program confirmed huge soil geochemical anomalies and widespread lead, zinc, silver and barite mineralization along a nine-mile strike length on the Swan property, including high-grade occurrences in two areas. Drilling is planned for this summer.

In Ontario, the company is exploring for nickel, copper and gold 45 miles west of Timmins, near the large Montcalm nickel-copper deposit. During the winter we completed follow-up ground magnetic and pulse electromagnetic surveys on some sixty airborne EM conductors. Drilling is currently underway on four targets.

During the year, Stratabound sold its Handsworth, Saskatchewan oil assets at a significant profit. The proceeds were directed towards exploration of our base metal properties.

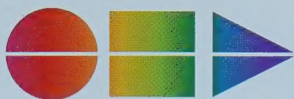
We greatly appreciate the dedicated efforts of our highly skilled technical and management team, which is working toward another year of exciting and rewarding discovery.

S. J. Stricker, P. Geol., *President*  
May 10, 1996



Fig. 1: EXPLORATION TARGETS ON TAYLOR BROOK CLAIMS





# Report on Operations

## *Bathurst Camp Properties, New Brunswick (16,011 acres)*

The company's New Brunswick claims (Fig. 1) represent a dominant land position in the world-class Bathurst base metal mining district. Stratabound's holdings now exceed 16,000 acres and include the **CNE Mine** (a zinc-lead-silver-gold past producer), and the **Captain** (copper-gold) and **Taylor Brook** (lead-zinc-silver) massive sulphide deposits.

A series of 23 step-out holes were drilled at **Taylor Brook** following the completion of discovery hole 95-1 in June, 1995. These holes returned numerous intersections of thick, pyritic, massive sulphide mineralization, containing encouraging widths of ore-grade lead, zinc and silver. In ten holes, one or several intervals reported assay grades roughly equivalent to neighbouring Heath Steele Mines' production grades, but across lesser widths of 3.3 to 11.5 feet.

Some of the better intersections were:

95-2:	10.72% zinc, 6.22% lead, 5.18 oz/ton silver /3.3 ft
95-5:	5.58% zinc, 4.01% lead, 3.39 oz/ton silver /6.6 ft
95-8:	4.20% zinc, 2.28% lead, 1.51 oz/ton silver /10.8 ft
95-12:	6.82% zinc, 2.15% lead, 2.07 oz/ton silver /6.6 ft
95-16:	5.33% zinc, 3.54% lead, 4.84 oz/ton silver /9.2 ft
96-17:	9.75% zinc, 6.20% lead, 3.01 oz/ton silver /3.1 ft and 8.64% zinc, 4.17% lead, 2.32 oz/ton silver /3.0 ft

To date, this sulphide zone has been followed for a distance of 2,000 feet along strike, and downdip for more than 2,000 feet on the line of deepest drilling (L2+00E). The zone's ultimate dimensions are still undefined.

The known sulphide zone has strong potential to host an economic deposit, as demonstrated by:

- a) the impressive scale of the pyritic massive sulphide system and the related alteration;
- b) the numerous wide intersections of massive sulphides containing appreciable thicknesses of ore grade lead-zinc-silver; and
- c) the proximity to producing mines (Table 1).

We are planning more geophysics and drilling in 1996 in search of thicker sections of ore-grade mineralization, as we continue our exploration of the known sulphide zone. In addition, detailed ground follow-up work will be conducted on new exploration targets beyond this area. These new targets are present in areas referred to as the East and West Grids, as well as outside the current boundaries of these grids.



The East Grid (Fig. 2) covers the eastern extension of the known sulphide deposit, which has been partially drill-tested to shallow depths in this direction by previous exploration companies.

The West Grid covers the northwest strike extension of the favourable rhyolitic volcanic sequence (Fig. 2). Numerous electromagnetic (Fig. 4), soil geochemical (Fig. 3), sodium depletion (Fig. 3) and aeromagnetic anomalies (Fig. 1) have been detected along this stratigraphic trend. The "corridor" of base metal mineralization defined by Stratabound's 1995-96 drilling programs is clearly identifiable at surface as a silver-lead-zinc soil anomaly dragged to the east in the "down-ice" direction (Fig. 3). This provides encouragement that other, untested soil anomalies may also reflect mineralization in bedrock. Only widely-spaced soil sampling has been done on the West Grid, and infill sampling is planned to expand and define the soil anomalies.

An unexplored sericite-pyrite alteration zone, identical to the hanging wall alteration in contact with ore-grade mineralization in our drill holes, was recognized in 1995 over an area at least 800 metres long and several hundred metres wide (Figs. 2, 3, 4).

The new targets will be evaluated with geological mapping, prospecting, soil

geochemistry and EM 37 geophysics, followed by trenching and/or drilling as required. Since June, 1995, Stratabound has expanded its Taylor Brook holdings from 44 to 292 claims.

Stratabound's **CNE Mine** (Fig. 1) is a small, near-surface zinc-lead-silver-gold deposit which previously generated significant revenues for the company. This deposit was explored and developed by Stratabound from 1988 to 1990, and was operated by the company as an open pit mine from 1990 to 1992, delivering ore to Heath Steele Mines for custom milling and marketing. Zinc provided the major revenue component. Resumption of production at this site would require an improved zinc price and better custom milling terms than are currently available.

Current geological reserves at CNE amount to 161,508 tonnes averaging 7.79% zinc, 2.84% lead and 90.1 g/t (2.63 oz/ton) silver, plus 30,850 tonnes of 1.27% copper and 0.68 g/t (0.02 oz/ton) gold. Remaining mineable open pit reserves are estimated at 75,490 tonnes above the 32 metre level, averaging 7.30% zinc, 2.57% lead and 88.0 g/t (2.57 oz/ton) silver.

The **Captain** claims host a significant massive sulphide occurrence of 197,220 tons (geological reserve) grading 2.12% copper, 0.017 oz/ton gold and 0.28 oz/ton silver.

**Table I: Ore Deposits, Central Bathurst Camp**

Deposit	Tonnes (x 1,000,000)	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag oz/ton
Brunswick No. 12	161.00	0.32	3.55	8.90	2.89
Brunswick No. 6	12.13	0.39	2.16	5.43	1.96
CNE	0.21	—	2.98	7.60	2.92
Captain	0.18	2.12	—	—	0.28 (+.017 Au)
Heath Steele A-C-D	5.36	0.93	1.40	5.58	1.48
Heath Steele B-Zone	18.39	0.97	1.75	4.72	1.84
Heath Steele E-Zone	0.70	1.18	2.48	5.29	2.72
Heath Steele N-5	0.20	0.35	3.18	6.84	0.78
Stratmat Central	0.18	0.50	4.30	8.00	—
Stratmat Main	1.09	0.96	1.05	3.04	1.11
Stratmat W. S-Zone	0.18	2.00	—	—	—
Boundary	0.68	0.29	3.38	8.13	1.46
Stratmat S-1	2.80	0.37	2.82	6.87	1.69 (+0.02 Au)



Fig. 2: TAYLOR BROOK GRID AREA - GEOLOGY & DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

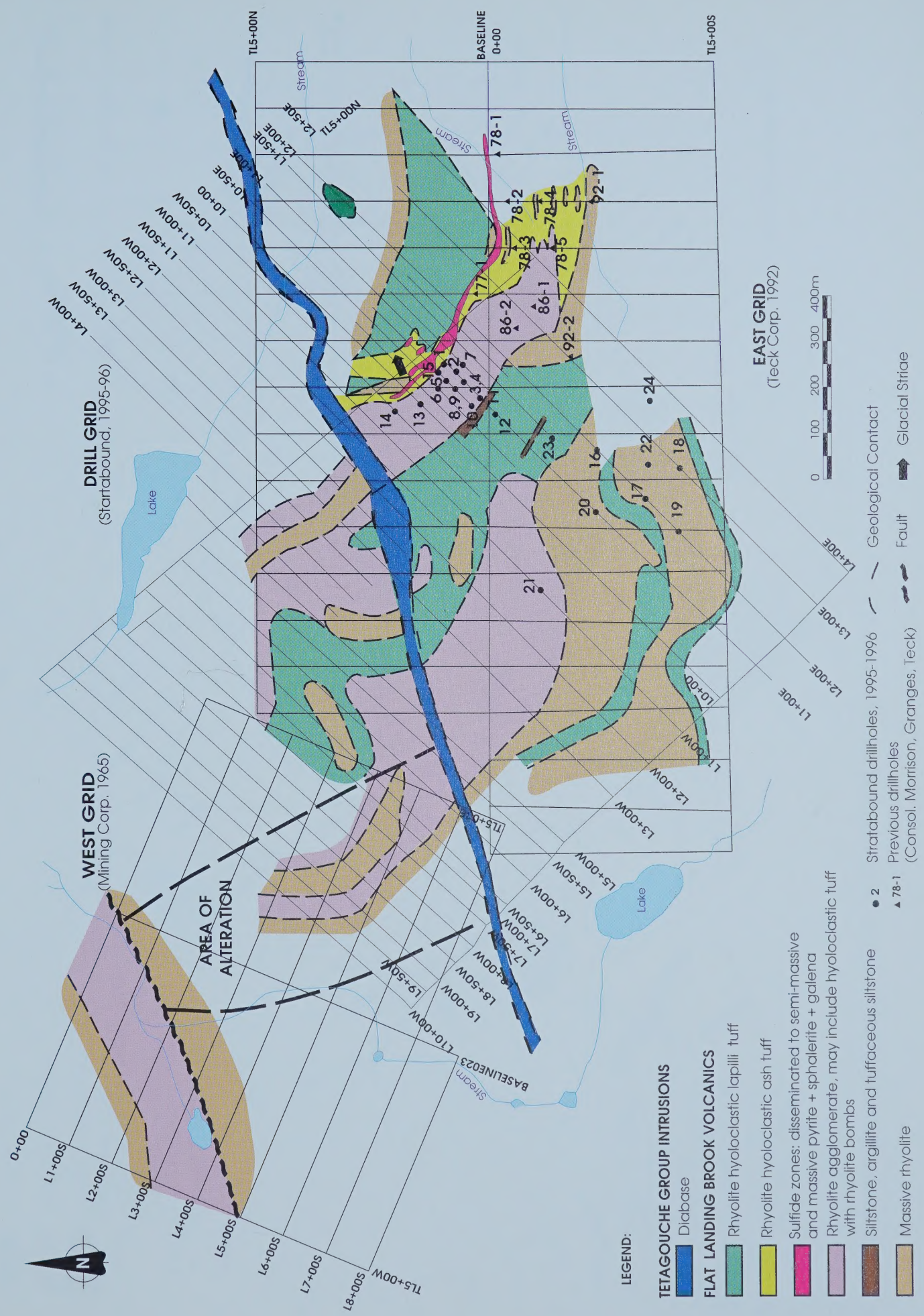




Fig. 3: TAYLOR BROOK GRID AREA - GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

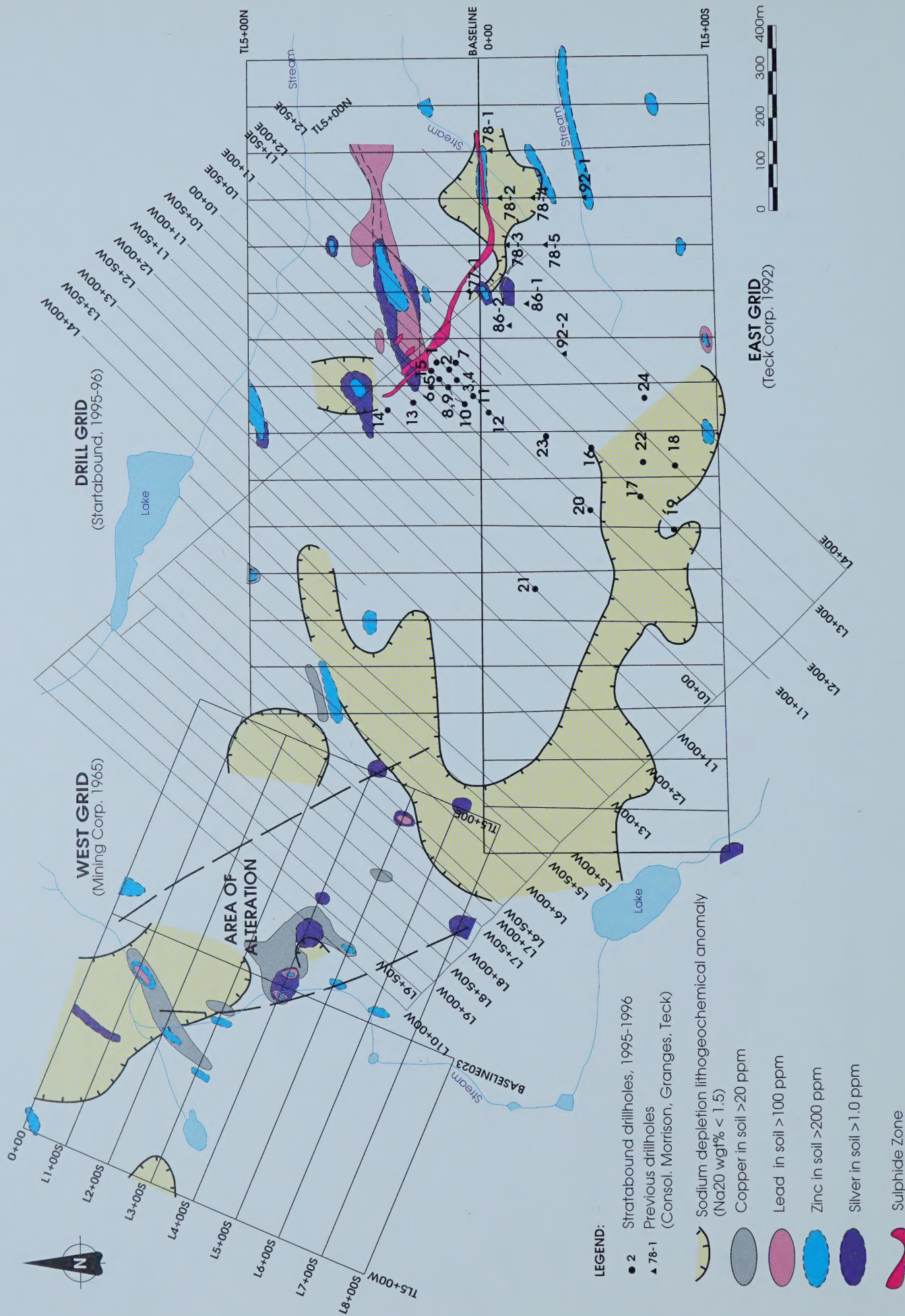
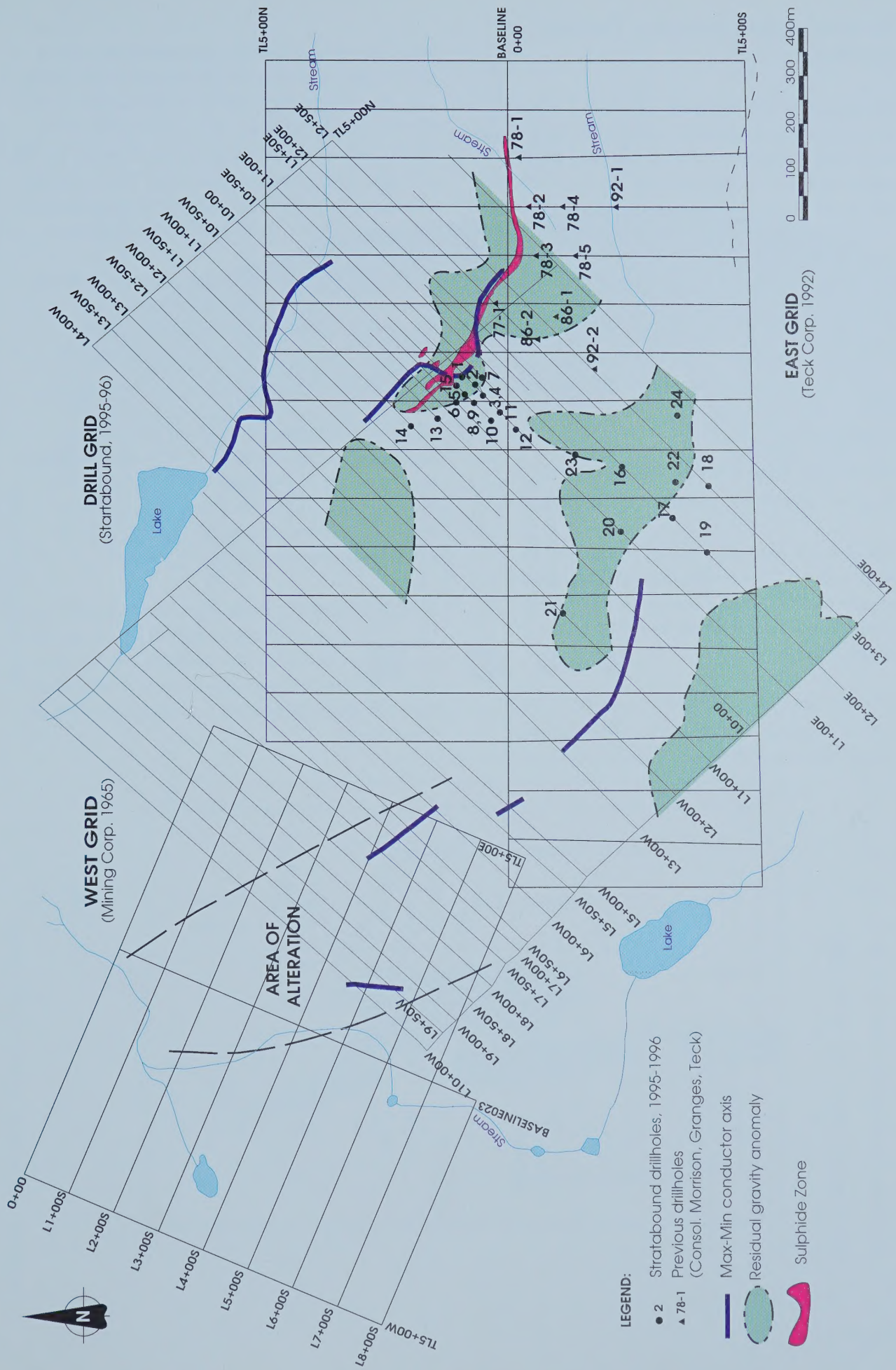




Fig. 4: TAYLOR BROOK GRID AREA - GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES





### *Montcalm Area, Timmins, Ontario (5,680 acres)*

Stratabound has completed ground electromagnetic and magnetic surveys along a seven mile strike length of ultramafic and mafic rocks situated in Watson and Belford Townships, 45 miles west-northwest of Timmins, Ontario. These rocks have a high potential for nickel-copper deposits similar to the nearby Montcalm (Outokumpu) deposit (7.8 million tons grading 1.54% Ni and 0.72% Cu). The geology is also favourable for Detour Lake type gold deposits. Four geophysical massive sulphide targets are currently being drilled.

### *Swan and Rap Properties, Omineca Region, British Columbia (16,494 acres)*

These large lead-zinc-silver properties in north-central British Columbia are located south of the Kechika Trough and Selwyn Basin in northeastern British Columbia (Figs. 5 & 6).

In 1995, Stratabound's reconnaissance exploration program of rock and soil sampling confirmed the presence of widespread zinc,

lead, silver and barite mineralization along nine miles of strike length on the Swan property, including high grade mineralization in the Swan 93 and Rain areas (Table II). This work also confirmed highly anomalous levels of lead, zinc, silver, barium and other metals in soils covering very extensive areas on both the Swan (Figs. 7 & 8) and Rap properties.

These anomalies are impressive, comparing favourably in strength and extent with anomalies associated with world-class orebodies elsewhere in the Canadian Cordillera.

Most of the mineralization appears to be associated with a specific stratigraphic interval below or at the base of the Echo Lake (Sandpile) Group. This suggests that the control on mineralization is stratigraphic rather than structural.

Initial drilling is planned in late summer on the huge **Swan East** anomaly (Fig. 8), north-east of the Swan 93 anomaly. A width of at least 19.7 feet of high-grade zinc mineralization has been identified on the smaller Swan 93 anomaly.

*Table II: Swan Property 1995 assays*

Area	Sample Type	Zinc %	Lead %	Silver oz/ton
Swan 93	19.7 ft. wide channel sample	12.6	1.0	1.1
Swan 93	2.3 ft. wide channel sample	5.7	0.1	0.2
Swan Main	Grab	6.8	>1.0*	0.8
Rain	Grab	0.1	19.4	7.8
Rain	Grab	0.1	22.3	10.0

\* Exceeds calibration limit



Fig. 6: WESTERN NORTH AMERICA INDICATING DISTRIBUTION OF MASSIVE SULPHIDE DEPOSITS & BEDDED BARITE DEPOSITS OF MID-PALEOZOIC AGE

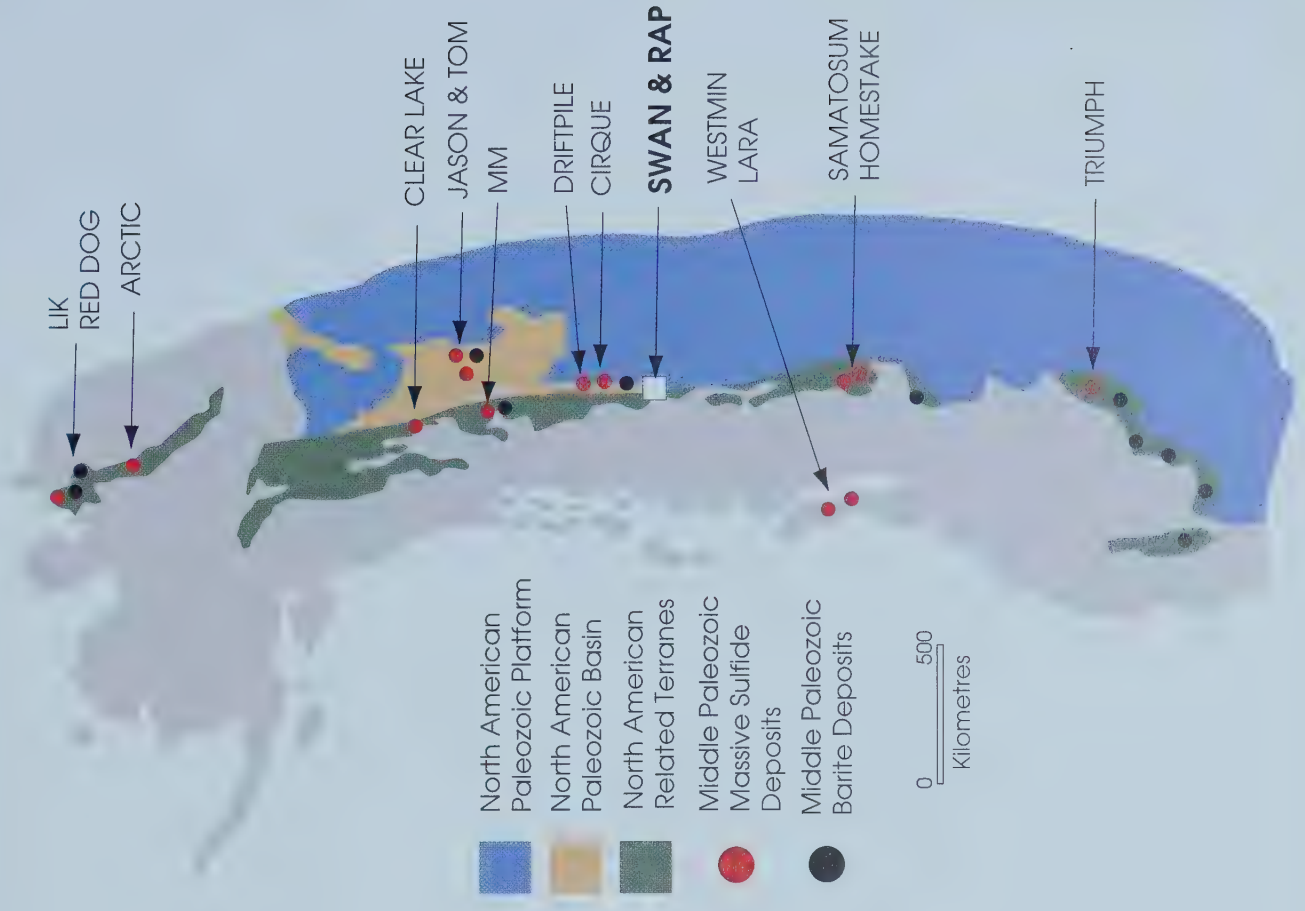


Fig. 5: LOCATION OF SWAN & RAP PROPERTIES, OMINECA REGION, BRITISH COLUMBIA





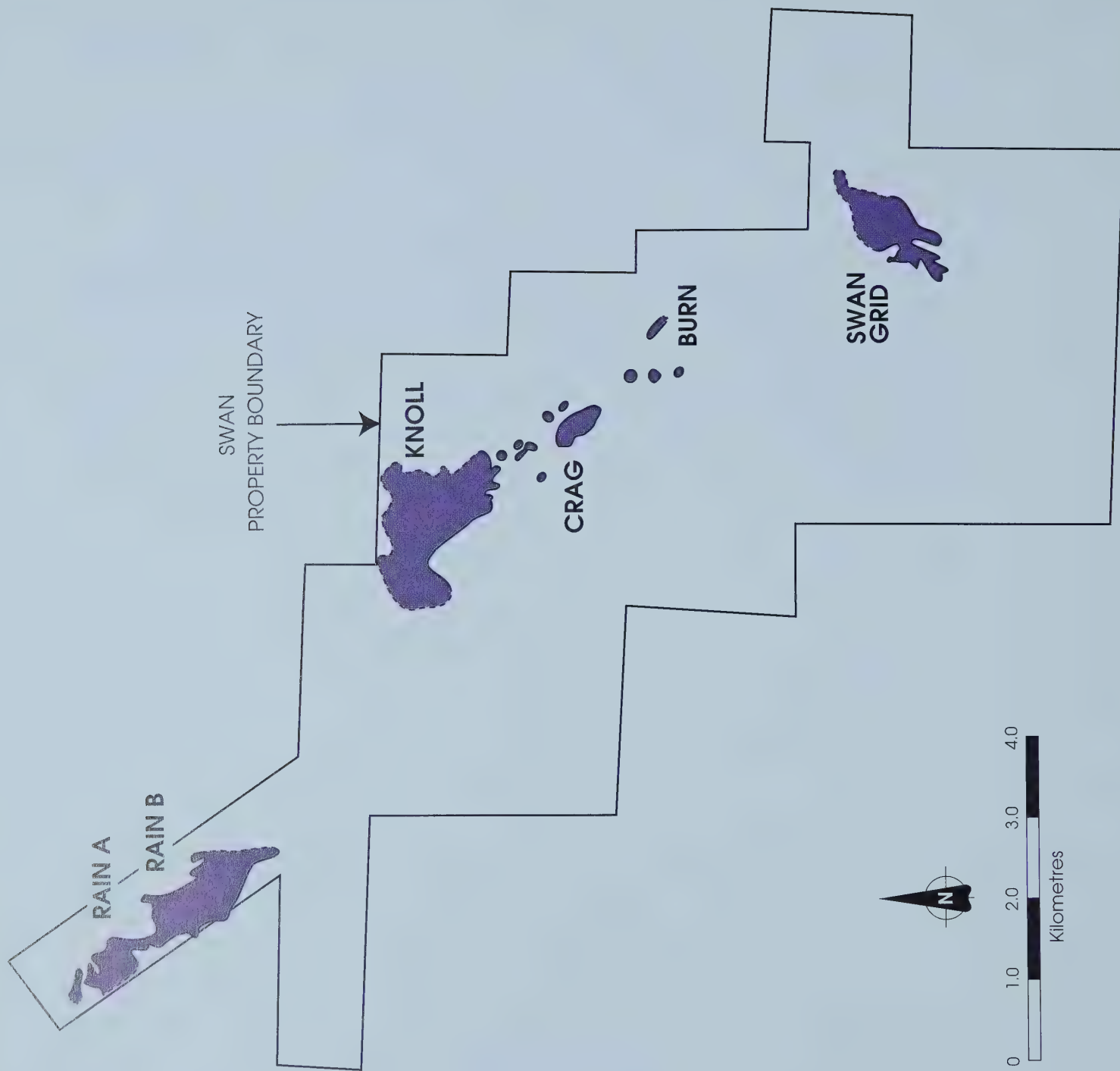
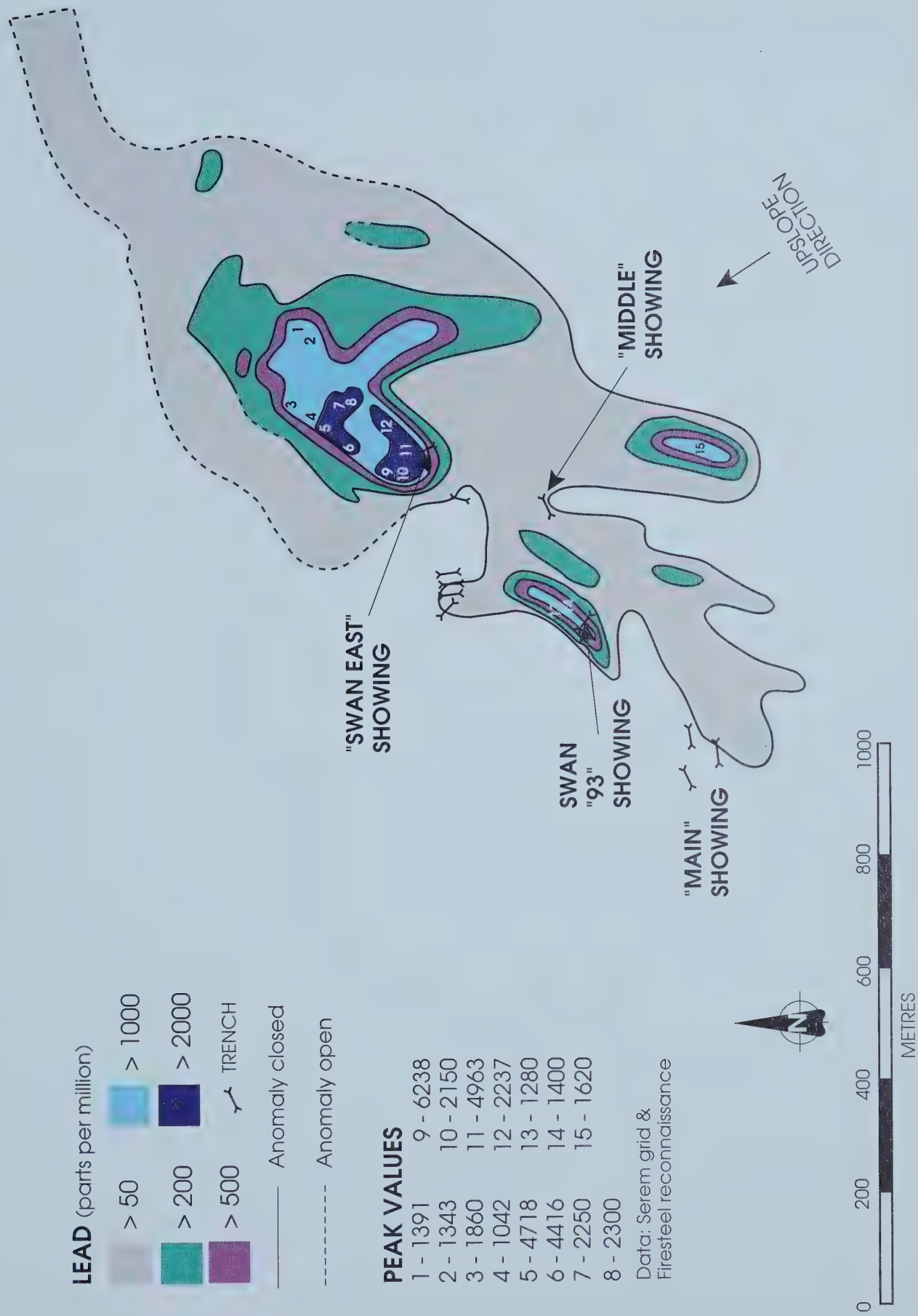


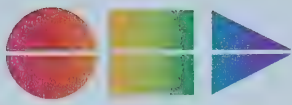
Fig. 7: SWAN PROPERTY,  
OMINECA REGION,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
LEAD SOIL ANOMALIES  
( $>50$  ppm)



Fig. 8: SWAN GRID AREA - LEAD SOIL ANOMALIES







Stratabound Minerals Corp.

## **Audited Financial Statements**

*December 31, 1995*

### Auditor's Report

#### *To the Shareholders of Stratabound Minerals Corp.*

I have audited the balance sheets of Stratabound Minerals Corp. as at December 31, 1995 and 1994 and the statements of income and deficit and changes in financial position for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits.

I conducted my audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at December 31, 1995 and 1994 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Calgary, Alberta  
April 4, 1996

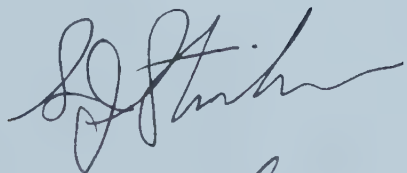
Chartered Accountant

# Balance Sheet

December 31, 1995

	1995	1994
<b>Assets</b>		
<i>Current</i>		
Cash and short term investments	\$ 599,403	\$ 353,506
Accounts receivable	11,300	187,725
	<u>610,703</u>	<u>541,231</u>
<i>Reclamation bonds</i>	19,050	19,050
<i>Property and equipment (note 2)</i>	<u>1,925,231</u>	<u>1,886,329</u>
	<u>\$ 2,554,984</u>	<u>\$ 2,446,610</u>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
<i>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</i>	\$ 47,596	\$ 329,772
<i>Reclamation provision</i>	10,800	11,048
	<u>58,396</u>	<u>340,820</u>
<i>Shareholders' equity</i>		
Share capital (note 3)	2,746,328	2,180,428
Deficit	(249,740)	(74,638)
	<u>2,496,588</u>	<u>2,105,790</u>
	<u>\$2,554,984</u>	<u>\$ 2,446,610</u>

Approved by the Board:



Director



Director

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



# Statement of Income and Deficit

Year ended December 31

	1995	1994
<b>Revenues</b>		
<i>Petroleum</i>	\$ 57,941	\$ 123,326
<i>Interest</i>	14,868	15,853
	<u>72,809</u>	<u>139,179</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
<i>Royalties</i>	19,849	42,312
<i>Petroleum</i>	14,768	23,846
<i>Mining</i>	10,040	12,980
<i>General and administrative</i>	191,856	198,136
<i>Gain on sale of oil and gas properties</i>	(124,391)	—
<i>Depletion and amortization</i>	135,789	33,194
	<u>247,911</u>	<u>310,468</u>
<b>Loss before income taxes</b>	175,102	171,289
<b>Deferred income tax recovery</b>	—	(20,000)
<b>Net Loss</b>	175,102	151,289
<b>Retained earnings (deficit), beginning of year</b>	(74,638)	76,651
<b>Deficit, end of year</b>	<u>\$ 249,740</u>	<u>\$ 74,638</u>
<b>Loss per share</b>	<u>4.2¢</u>	<u>3.8¢</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Year ended December 31

	1995	1994
<b>Operating</b>		
<i>Net loss</i>	\$ (175,102)	\$ (151,289)
<i>Items not involving cash</i>		
Gain on sale of oil and gas properties	(124,391)	—
Depletion and amortization	135,789	33,194
Deferred income taxes	—	(20,000)
	(163,704)	(138,095)
<i>Net changes in non-cash working capital</i>	(105,751)	89,694
<i>Cash used in operating activities</i>	(269,455)	(48,401)
<b>Financing</b>		
<i>Issuance of share capital (note 3)</i>		
For cash	550,900	170,000
For acquisition of mineral claims	15,000	16,000
<i>Redemption of share capital</i>	—	(10,500)
<i>Reclamation bond</i>	—	(7,500)
<i>Cash provided by financing activities</i>	565,900	168,000
<b>Investing</b>		
Proceeds on sale of oil and gas properties	393,916	—
Property and equipment	(444,464)	(264,449)
<i>Cash used in investing activities</i>	(50,548)	(264,449)
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash</b>	245,897	(144,850)
<b>Cash and short term investments, beginning of year</b>	353,506	498,356
<b>Cash and short term investments, end of year</b>	\$ 599,403	\$ 353,506

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



# Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 1995

## 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *Mining Properties*

All costs related to the acquisition of, exploration for, and development of mineral properties are capitalized. Upon commencement of production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against future income from the project using the unit-of-production method. Costs which are not considered economically recoverable through mining operations, through sale of reserves, or which are related to projects that are allowed to lapse, are expensed.

When mineral properties are optioned or sold, proceeds will be credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed cost, the amount is reported as a gain.

### *Oil and Gas Properties*

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas activities. Under this method, all costs associated with the acquisition of, exploration for, and development of oil and gas reserves are capitalized. Proceeds from the disposition of properties will be applied as a reduction of the cost of the remaining assets, except when a significant disposition occurs, in which case a gain or loss on disposal is recorded. A significant disposition would cause a change of 20% or more in the depletion and amortization rate. Depletion is calculated using the unit-of-production method.

The Company provides for estimated future costs to restore and abandon oil and gas properties based upon current costs and regulations. The future cost is amortized using the unit-of-production method. The annual charge is recorded as depletion, with the accumulated amount recorded as a long-term liability.

The Company calculates a 'cost ceiling' which limits the capitalized costs less accumulated depletion, site restoration costs and deferred income taxes to the sum of the following:

- (i) The estimated undiscounted future net revenue derived using proved reserves and year end prices net of site restoration costs, financing costs, production related general and administrative costs and income taxes; and
- (ii) Unproved properties at cost less impairment.

### *Joint Venture Activities*

These financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in exploration and production activities conducted jointly with others.

### *Office Equipment*

Office equipment is recorded at cost and amortized on the declining balance method at rates of 20% to 30%.

## 2. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

December 31, 1995			
	Cost	Accumulated Depletion and Amortization	Net
Mining properties	\$2,083,788	\$190,742	\$1,893,046
Oil and gas properties	34,795	8,200	26,595
Office equipment	25,553	19,963	5,590
	<u>\$2,144,136</u>	<u>\$218,905</u>	<u>\$1,925,231</u>

December 31, 1994			
	Cost	Accumulated Depletion and Amortization	Net
Mining properties	\$1,746,228	\$190,742	\$1,555,486
Oil and gas properties	363,734	39,398	324,336
Office equipment	24,755	18,248	6,507
	<u>\$2,134,717</u>	<u>\$248,388</u>	<u>\$1,886,329</u>

At December 31, 1995, the Company has non-producing mining properties with a net carrying value of \$1,893,046 (1994 - \$1,555,486) and non-producing oil and gas properties with a net carrying value of \$11,195 (1994 - \$93,385) which have not been subject to depletion.

## 3. SHARE CAPITAL

### (a) Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares, without nominal or par value.

### (b) Issued

December 31, 1995		
	Number of Shares	Amount
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1994	4,024,793	\$ 2,180,428
Share transactions during 1995 for:		
Acquisition of mineral claims	53,571	15,000
Issuance of flow-through shares	506,000	328,900
Private placements	400,000	200,000
Options exercised	40,000	22,000
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1995	<u>5,024,364</u>	<u>\$ 2,746,328</u>



### 3. SHARE CAPITAL (cont.)

	December 31, 1994	
	Number of Shares	Amount
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1993	3,682,724	\$ 2,004,928
Share transactions during 1994 for:		
Acquisition of mineral claims	22,069	16,000
Issuance of flow-through shares	340,000	170,000
Redemption of shares	(20,000)	(10,500)
Issued and outstanding at December 31, 1994	4,024,793	\$ 2,180,428

During 1995 and 1994 the Company issued 506,000 and 340,000 flow-through shares respectively, to finance exploration expenditures. The terms of the flow-through share agreements allow the Company to renounce Canadian Exploration Expenditures (CEE), as defined in the Canadian Income Tax Act, to the investors. These CEE deductions are deductible by investors for income tax purposes and accordingly are not available to the Company.

#### (c) Stock Options Outstanding

Date of Issue	Exercise Price	Number of Options	Expiry Date
February 23, 1994	\$0.55	305,000	February 23, 1999
June 28, 1995	\$0.60	80,000	June 8, 2000

### 4. LOSS PER SHARE

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. There would be no significant dilutive effect on loss per share as a result of the share options being exercised.

### 5. INCOME TAXES

At December 31, 1995, the company had approximately \$1,409,209 (1994 - \$1,239,000) of unused cumulative Canadian exploration and development expenses, earned depletion and tangibles available to offset future taxable income. The tax benefits pertaining to these expenses are available for carry forward indefinitely.

## 5. INCOME TAXES (cont.)

At December 31, 1995 the company had non-capital losses of approximately \$480,856 (1994 - \$340,842) available for offset against future taxable income. If these losses are not utilized, they will expire as follows:

1999	\$ 60,965
2000	152,137
2001	127,740
2002	<u>140,014</u>
	<u>\$ 480,856</u>

No tax benefits pertaining to these amounts have been recognized in the accounts.

## 6. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

	December 31, 1995		
	Petroleum	Mining	Total
Revenues, net of royalties	\$ 38,092	\$ —	\$ 38,092
Operating costs	(14,768)	(10,040)	(24,808)
Depletion	(134,074)	—	(134,074)
Gain on sale of oil and gas properties	124,391	—	124,391
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 13,641</u>	<u>\$ (10,040)</u>	3,601
Less:			
General and administrative			191,856
Amortization of office equipment			1,715
Interest			<u>(14,868)</u>
Net loss			<u>\$ 175,102</u>
Property and equipment	<u>\$ 26,595</u>	<u>\$1,893,046</u>	\$ 1,919,641
Office equipment			<u>5,590</u>
			<u>\$1,925,231</u>
Additions to property and equipment	<u>\$ 106,106</u>	<u>\$ 337,560</u>	\$ 443,666
Office equipment additions			<u>798</u>
			<u>\$ 444,464</u>

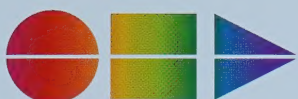


## 6. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (cont.)

	December 31, 1994		
	Petroleum	Mining	Total
Revenues, net of royalties	\$ 81,014	\$ —	\$ 81,014
Operating costs	(23,846)	(12,980)	(36,826)
Depletion	(31,256)	—	(31,256)
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 25,912</u>	<u>\$ (12,980)</u>	12,932
Less:			
General and administrative			198,136
Amortization of office equipment			1,938
Income tax recovery			(20,000)
Interest income			<u>(15,853)</u>
Net loss			<u>\$ 151,289</u>
Property and equipment	<u>\$ 324,336</u>	<u>\$ 1,555,486</u>	1,879,822
Office equipment			<u>6,507</u>
			<u>\$1,886,329</u>
Additions to property and equipment	<u>\$ 251,001</u>	<u>\$ 13,448</u>	<u>\$ 264,449</u>

## 7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the first quarter of 1996, the Company issued 400,000 common shares pursuant to the exercise of share purchase warrants for net proceeds of \$260,000, and options for 33,000 common shares were exercised for proceeds of \$18,400.



## **Corporate Information**

### ***BOARD OF DIRECTORS***

Stanley J. Stricker, Calgary, Alberta  
Jerry D. Blackwell, Vancouver, British Columbia  
Michael S. Mann, Calgary, Alberta  
Richard W. Hutchinson, Golden, Colorado  
C. Franklin Agar, Calgary, Alberta

### ***OFFICERS***

Stanley J. Stricker, President  
Susan J. Stricker, Secretary-Treasurer

### ***CORPORATE OFFICE***

Suite 518, 222 - 58th Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta T2H 2S3  
Telephone: (403) 258-3630  
Fax: (403) 259-4389

### ***SOLICITORS***

Macleod Dixon, Calgary

### ***AUDITOR***

Garry W. Luna, Calgary

### ***BANKER***

Bank of Montreal

### ***REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT***

Montreal Trust, Calgary

### ***STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS***

Alberta Stock Exchange  
Symbol: SB

OTC Bulletin Board  
Symbol: SBMCF

### ***ANNUAL MEETING***

Stratabound Minerals Corp.'s annual meeting will be held at the company's registered office at Macleod Dixon, 3700 Canterra Tower, 400 - 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta on June 26, 1996 at 2:00 p.m.





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